

The Hong Kong Daily Press

No. 3367

第七十六年三月八日

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 1884.

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五十五年十月十日香港

PRICE \$2 PER MONTH

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.
October 13, SATSUMA MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,200 tons, Glasgow 30th August, and Singapore 5th October, General BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

CLEARANCES.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE.
14TH OCTOBER.
City of Rio, Amer. str., for Yokohama.
After British str., for Bangkok.
Glenallock, British str., for Shanghai.
Tuson, Amer. str., for Manila.
Desima, German str., for Cebu.
Douglas, British str., for Swatow.
Wampano, British str., for Port Darwin.

DEPARTURES.

October 14, COMITA, Dutch str., for Saigon.
October 14, NINGPO, British str., for Whampoa.
October 14, BRINDISI, British str., for Europe.
October 14, AFRICA, British str., for Bangkok.
October 14, GLENALLOCK, British steamer, for Shanghai.
October 14, CITY OF RIO, American str., for Yokohama and San Francisco.
October 14, NANCOWR, British steamer, for Shanghai.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVED.
Per Bellapierre, str., for Singapore—Moses, Hubbard (2d); Mr. Pombroke, and 133 Chinese.

For London—Mrs. Rogers' family.
Per City of Rio, Amer. str., for Yokohama—Mr. H. H. Coombs and native servant, and 100 Chinese.

For San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Chamberlain, and 17 Chinese.

Per P. & O. str., for Hongkong—
For Singapo—C. G. Guiney, for Victoria.
—Mr. T. von Posten, for Boulogne—Mr. S. Abraham, for Marsella—Mr. Nilsen, for London—Miss J. Kordell, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Arkell and maid, Mr. C. J. Simons and three Japanese (Exhibition party). From Shanghai—For London—Misses H. Symons, H. Shepard, and W. W. King.

REPORTS.

None.

AMERICAN SHIPPING.

OCTOBER—ARRIVALS.
1. Seewo, British str., from Swatow.
2. Thales, British str., from Taiyuanfu.
3. D. B. Spanish str., from Hongkong.
4. Glenallock, British str., for Manila.
5. Vettor Pisani, Italian corv., from Manila.
6. Douglas, British str., from Hongkong.
7. Compta, Dutch str., from Keelung.
8. Nicolina, German schooner, from Swatow.
9. Afghan, British str., from Shanghai.
10. Name, British str., from Hongkong.
11. Siberian, German bark, from Nanking.
12. Fenton, British str., from Swatow.
13. Hylas, British str., from Hongkong.
14. Halcyone, British str., from Hongkong.
15. Vettor Pisani, Amer. corv., put back.

OCTOBER—DEPARTURES.
1. Chelone, Queen, Brit. bark, for Nanking.
2. Iphigenia, British str., for Shanghai.
3. Wheeler, British str., for Swatow.
4. Redstart, Hay, bark, for Nanking.
5. Mundi, Dutch steamer (German three-masted schooner), for Newchwang.

6. Occident, German bark, for Newchwang.
7. Fethie, British str., for Tzu-chau.
8. Elmy, Spanish str., for Manila.
9. Hallucine, British str., for Swatow.
10. Neptuna, Danish bark, for Bangkok.
11. Indo, German bark, for Newchwang.
12. Wagnia, German str., for Nanking.
13. Galveston, German bark, for Nagasaki.
14. Chateaubriand, Brit. bark, for Nanking.
15. Keeling, British str., for Swatow.
16. Glucksburg, German str., for Swatow.
17. Vettor Pisani, Italian corv., for Shanghai.
18. S. Name, British str., for Singapore.
19. Kristina Nilsson, Gev. brig., for Nanking.
20. Compta, Dutch str., for Hongkong.
21. Fokien, British str., for Tasmania.

SHANGHAI SHIPPING.
September—ARRIVALS.
25. Taiki, British str., from Foochow.
26. Nankin, British str., from Hankow.

27. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.
28. W. C. de Vries, British str., from Hankow.
29. Hoan, American str., from Tientsin.
30. Hoan, American str., from Hongkong.
31. Waverley, British str., from Nanking.
32. Talmachang, British str., from London.
33. Meefit, Amer. str., from Amoy.
34. Junata, Amer. ship, from Ningpo.

35. Nanyuan, Russian corv., from Hankow.
36. Fu Wu, British str., from Hankow.
37. Wuchang, British str., from Tientsin.
38. Kiang-tee, Amer. str., from Nanking.
39. Chung-ting, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
40. Peking, British str., from Hongkong.
41. Ichang, British str., from Ningpo.

42. Ancona, British str., from Hongkong.
43. Kiang-foo, Amer. str., from Hankow.
44. Hoo-tung, American str., from Tientsin.
45. Nankin, Chinese str., from Hongkong.
46. Kuan-kuang, Chinese str., from Tientsin.
47. J. D. Brower, Amer. bark, from Nanking.
48. Shanghai, British str., from Hankow.

49. Chang-tea, Amer. str., from Ningpo.
50. Siu Naung, British str., from Tientsin.
51. Kowshing, British str., from Hongkong.
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NOTICE.

A. S. WATSON AND CO. FAMILY AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

By Appointment to His Excellency the Governor and His Royal Highness the DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUGISTS PERFUMERS.

PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS, DRUGGISTS' SUNDRYMAN.

ERATED WATER MAKERS SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS REPAITED PASSENGER SHIPS SUPPLIED.

NOTICE.—To avoid delay in the execution of orders, it is particularly requested that all business communications be addressed to the Firm, A. S. Watson & Co., LTD.

HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.—All letters and telegrams which are not ordered for a fixed period will be returned until countermanded.

Cables for extra copies of the *Daily Press* should be sent before 11 a.m. on the day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited.

Communications on editorial matters should be addressed to "The Editor," and those on business to "The Manager," and not to individuals by name.

Correspondents are requested to forward their name and address with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication, but as evidence of good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of the paper only.

MARRIAGE.—On the 9th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, JAMES CHAMP, Clerk of Works, Public Works Department, to ELIZA, the daughter of Henry Ford, Fonda, Leamington, Warwickshire.

(1812)

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1884.

We yesterday reproduced from the *N.C. Daily News* the report of an interview between the Hon. J. RUSSELL YOUNG, Minister of the United States to China, and His Excellency Li HUNG-CHANG. The account of what passed is interesting, and some of the information to be gathered from the conversation is of much importance in assisting to a right apprehension of the present position of affairs between France and China. The fact is clearly established that the United States Minister had received a telegram to the effect that France desired American mediation. It is disappointing that the telegram is not published; if it be allowable to publish the conversation in regard to it, there could hardly be any grave objection to the publication of the telegram itself. As it is, we are left in considerable doubt as to what its actual meaning may be. Mr. Young informed the Viceroy that "the French Government had appealed to the Government of the United States to mediate in the Tung-chuan quarrel." The Viceroy wished to see the telegram, and on its being shown to him he "perused the paper with the utmost astonishment, for instead of being a request for mediation it proved to be merely a repetition of the French demand for eighty million francs indemnity which the Chinese Government had already refused, with the additional information that Admiral Courbet was instructed to continue his operations against China." It would seem, however, that the telegram must have said something more than this, for during the interview Mr. Young said—"Your Excellency will perceive from the telegram you have read that France says if China could find some equivalent she might be satisfied to forgo the indemnity." What is the nature of the equivalent which the French Government had in mind when they made this statement? If it be any surrender of territory, such as the cession of Formosa or Hainan, China would be as little likely to demand it willingly as to pay the indemnity demanded. If, on the other hand, it be the granting of further trade facilities, China would not necessarily be willing to come to terms. The fact that France has solicited the good offices of the United States goes to show that she would be glad to see the existing quarrel brought to an end. When she entered on it she thought that China could be brought to terms by the operations of Admiral Courbet's fleet. Now that it is becoming apparent that nothing less than an expedition to Peking will be effective, she seems inclined to hold back. The Chinese, however, will make a grievous mistake if, constituting themselves to weakness, they imagine that France is unable to enforce her terms. Probably she would be glad to get out of the business now with a good deal less than eighty million francs if she could do so with dignity, but she will certainly not withdraw from the enterprise she has undertaken, until she obtains from China an acknowledgement of the wrong done and reparation therefore in some shape or other. If this cannot be done without a march on Peking, the march will assuredly be made. The Chinese, then, will be well advised to accept graciously anything in the nature of an olive branch of peace that may be offered. This, however, does not seem to be the temper of Li HUNG-CHANG, who is supposed to wield a greater influence in the foreign affairs of the empire than any other Chinaman. All through the difficulty Li HUNG-CHANG has been credited with an ardent desire for peace, founded on a just appreciation of the strength of France, and the weakness of China, and in one of the latest letters from the North to which we referred in our leading article of yesterday, he was said to have proposed a scheme for sending a special mission to negotiate the terms of peace at Paris. Whatever truth there may have been in the latter report at the time the letter was written, it would seem that a resolution of feeling has now taken place in the mind of the great Viceroy. "There was a stir," he says, "when we had the most conciliatory intentions towards France, and would even have sacrificed a good deal for the sake of peace... Now, that is all changed, and finding peace with France impossible our desire now is to have war to the knife." In conclusion he says—"The long and short of it is that matters have proceeded so far that both our Government and people really desire war with France." He favourable weather.

will not hear of again proposing mediation, though perhaps China might accept it if proposed by France; but even this he seems to regard as doubtful. As to the payment of an indemnity, he says:—"Never with my consent will France receive a fraction. I would rather see the eighteen provinces destroyed." This is a strong language, and it is, in fact, the most authentic expression of Li's opinion that has been received for a long time. Like Mr. Young, we may have the greatest respect for His Excellency's patriotism, but he is most injurious in allowing himself to be betrayed into the use of such strong expressions at the present time. The final issue of a war with France can never be in doubt for a moment, and it behoves the statesmen of China to make peace with all the speed and on the best terms they can.

The P. and O. steamer *Tahereh* was to leave the Metropolitan dock yesterday. A meeting of the members of the Hongkong Gun Club is fixed to take place this afternoon at the Club Grounds, Kowloon.

The Agents (Messrs. Siemens & Co.) inform us that the D.D.R. steamer *Iphigenia*, bound for Hongkong, left Singapore for this port yesterday.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us that the Union Line steamer *Hurion*, from London, left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port, and may be expected to arrive here on the 15th inst.

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MARRIAGE.—On the 9th instant, at the Cathedral, by the Rev. W. Jennings, M.A., Colonial Chaplain, JAMES CHAMP, Clerk of Works, Public Works Department, to ELIZA, the daughter of Henry Ford, Fonda, Leamington, Warwickshire.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, OCTOBER 15TH, 1884.

We yesterday reproduced from the *N.C. Daily News* the report of an interview between the Hon. J. RUSSELL YOUNG, Minister of the United States to China, and His Excellency Li HUNG-CHANG. The account of what passed is interesting, and some of the information to be gathered from the conversation is of much importance in assisting to a right apprehension of the present position of affairs between France and China. The fact is clearly established that the United States Minister had received a telegram to the effect that France desired American mediation. It is disappointing that the telegram is not published; if it be allowable to publish the conversation in regard to it, there could hardly be any grave objection to the publication of the telegram itself. As it is, we are left in considerable doubt as to what its actual meaning may be. Mr. Young informed the Viceroy that "the French Government had appealed to the Government of the United States to mediate in the Tung-chuan quarrel." The Viceroy wished to see the telegram, and on its being shown to him he "perused the paper with the utmost astonishment, for instead of being a request for mediation it proved to be merely a repetition of the French demand for eighty million francs indemnity which the Chinese Government had already refused, with the additional information that Admiral Courbet was instructed to continue his operations against China." It would seem, however, that the telegram must have said something more than this, for during the interview Mr. Young said—"Your Excellency will perceive from the telegram you have read that France says if China could find some equivalent she might be satisfied to forgo the indemnity." What is the nature of the equivalent which the French Government had in mind when they made this statement? If it be any surrender of territory, such as the cession of Formosa or Hainan, China would be as little likely to demand it willingly as to pay the indemnity demanded. If, on the other hand, it be the granting of further trade facilities, China would not necessarily be willing to come to terms. The Chinese, however, will make a grievous mistake if, constituting themselves to weakness, they imagine that France is unable to enforce her terms. Probably she would be glad to get out of the business now with a good deal less than eighty million francs if she could do so with dignity, but she will certainly not withdraw from the enterprise she has undertaken, until she obtains from China an acknowledgement of the wrong done and reparation therefore in some shape or other. If this cannot be done without a march on Peking, the march will assuredly be made. The Chinese, then, will be well advised to accept graciously anything in the nature of an olive branch of peace that may be offered. This, however, does not seem to be the temper of Li HUNG-CHANG, who is supposed to wield a greater influence in the foreign affairs of the empire than any other Chinaman. All through the difficulty Li HUNG-CHANG has been credited with an ardent desire for peace, founded on a just appreciation of the strength of France, and the weakness of China, and in one of the latest letters from the North to which we referred in our leading article of yesterday, he was said to have proposed a scheme for sending a special mission to negotiate the terms of peace at Paris. Whatever truth there may have been in the latter report at the time the letter was written, it would seem that a resolution of feeling has now taken place in the mind of the great Viceroy. "There was a stir," he says, "when we had the most conciliatory intentions towards France, and would even have sacrificed a good deal for the sake of peace... Now, that is all changed, and finding peace with France impossible our desire now is to have war to the knife." In conclusion he says—"The long and short of it is that matters have proceeded so far that both our Government and people really desire war with France." He favourable weather.

We have to acknowledge receipt of the July-August number of *Extraordinary Recollections*, issued from the printing office of the Superior Governmental Council of the Indochinese peninsula, containing that made for the survey of the telegraph line from Chumphon to Bangkok; also a Perquinossa poem with translation. In collecting and publishing papers of this description the French Government confer a boon which cannot fail to meet with approbation, especially from scientists.

We have just heard that the season the French had so little difficulty with the torpedoes the Chinese had laid down in the River Min was that the operators forgot to put in the fuses. The French took up several, and found that in every case this very necessary part of the work had been forgotten, they want on without any of those powerful engines of destruction. The Chinese, however, have been damaged in the port, and when all the contingencies of their electric batteries in order to explode the torpedoes, but to their great chagrin, they found that there was no explosion, and the French men-of-war passed over unharmed. They came to the conclusion that they had been cheated by the foreigners who supplied the torpedoes, and that there were not enough explosives to go round. The Manila sailors have been damaged in the port, and they are at liberty to take up the torpedoes and examine them, they came to another conclusion, for they found in every case that the safety plug was left in, and no fuse attached. The torpedoes were laid down by foreign educated Chinese, and but for this stupid omission, which has done some damage.

The Agents (Messrs. Russell & Co.) inform us that the Union Line steamer *Hurion*, from London, left Singapore on the 8th inst. for this port, and may be expected to arrive here on the 15th inst.

LONDON, 4th October.—THE RUMOURED RECALL OF GENERAL WOLSELEY.

The telegraphic report in *The Times* that General Lord Wolseley has been recalled is denied on authority.

LONDON, 5th October.—THE CAPTURE OF BERBER.

General Gordon bombarded Berber previous to occupying that town.

THE APPROPRIATION OF EGYPTIAN REVENUE.

The American, French, and Italian members of the Coptic have initiated legal proceedings against the S.S. plain Government for the suspension of the sinking fund.

LONDON, 6th October.—GREAT FIRE AT COPENHAGEN.

The Royal Palace at Copenhagen and the Houses of Parliament have been burned.

LONDON, 7th October.—THE MURDER OF COLONEL STEWART.

Colonel Stewart and his party, while journeying from Kharlton to Dongola, were suddenly murdered by their Bedouin escort.

LONDON, 8th October.—LORD NORTHBROOK AND THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT.

A proposal of Lord Northbrook that the Egyptian Army should be completely abolished and police substituted was opposed by the Egyptian Government.

FURTHER SUCCESSES OF GENERAL GORDON.

The Sheiks before Shendy and Kartout have tendered their submission to General Gordon.

LONDON, 9th October.—ARRIVAL OF COUNT HERBERT HISMARCK IN PARIS.

Count Herbert von Bismarck has arrived in Paris, and had an interview with M. Ferry, the Prime Minister.

LONDON, 8th October.—THE BOERS IN SOUTH AFRICA.

At a Cabinet Council held yesterday it was resolved to put a stop to the encroachments of the Boers forthwith.

POLICE COURT.

14th October.—BEFORE M. A. G. WISE.

TSZE-TS CASES.

Chu-tze A. I. coolie, who had been charged with keeping a gambling house in Central Market, and had received instructions to watch for this kind of business in the Central Market, and he saw defendant beside a meat stall write out a ticket and sell it; he had just written another when Ismail seized it. He then arrested the defendant, and found in his possession \$12,46 and six pieces of silver, one up in small parcels.

The defendant was charged with being a thief.

He A-hui, another butcher, was convicted in exactly similar case, on the evidence of Ismail, who also arrested him. He met with a like punishment.

LARENCE.—Cheung A. I., coolie, was charged with stealing 7 lbs. of beef, value 99 cents, the property of the Government, on the 1st inst.

Early in the morning the prisoner was tried at the Artillery Barracks when Gunner J. H. Hockin received orders to stop and search him.

He did so, and found the meat in question in his pocket.

The prisoner pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to three weeks hard labour.

Ho Ah-fai, coolie, was convicted of stealing 40 cents' worth of iron property of the Emperor, and the Emperor's men, and was sentenced to three months hard labour.

He pulled the meat off the bone, and seized his box.

The prisoner then took up the pipe and another, and seized his box. The prisoner then jumped overboard with the pipe, but was picked up and landed to the police. He had been convicted of a similar offence before, and was sent to gaol for four months, the first and last fortnights to be in solitary confinement.

Ching Sing, a coolie, was charged with stealing smoking pipe belonging to a Chinese passenger on board the steamer *Ho Jun*.

The referee awarded him 100 dollars, and the steamer *Ho Jun* was ordered to pay him 100 dollars.

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EXTRACTS.

ADVICE.

Sweet speech, is one of Heaven's great gifts; That some poor mortals lack; But yet, remember, what you say That gone for ever—that angry word; That falsehood past recall; And you have nothing gained thereby But sorrow, after all!

Full many of the tears that fall Along the broad highway; Were caused by words that stung Some poor heart yesterday! Then how much better for us all, The strong as well as weak; The young and old, the rich and poor, To "think before we speak."

Then, darling, sweetly tell your thoughts, So innocent and free; And sing what grandma loves so well, Your childlike song of glee.

But, mark me, that all may read, Oh, keep your heart the while, And guard the busy lips and tongue, That they may speak no guile.

HAIR AND HAIR-DRESSING.

Of all professions the most ancient is probably that of the barber; yet, in spite of its antiquity, somehow the hair-dresser's calling has never gained very much respect for its followers. "The Jews, with the exception of the priests, let their hair grow, and at a very early date long hair was regarded as a mark of beauty. From the earliest times the art of curling the hair seems to have been known; the physicians and barbers curled their locks, and so, probably, did the ancient Britons. These latter gentlemen were dandies, for they were very particular always to shave their chins; and, judging from early pictures, one might imagine that they waxed their mustaches. In the eighth century the first time of cutting a child's hair was an important event, and wealthy people generally obtained some distinguished personage to act as barber on the occasion, who was supposed thenceforth to stand to the child pretty much in the same relation a sponsor to his godchild."

In other later days long hair was considered a mark of rank. Slaves were obliged to keep their hair short, as, for instance, when Caesar forced the conquered Gauls to cut off their flowing locks as a token of submission. Queen Boadicea is said to have worn her hair down, and so long was it that her Majesty could sit upon it; while in France, for a long time, none but the Royal family were allowed to indulge in long hair. Nay, more, if we may believe the ancient chronicles, if the heir to the throne happened to get his hair cut, no matter how, he forthwith lost his rank entirely, and became an ordinary person. Louis VII., however, after his accession, consented, at the request of the clergy, to have his hair, not cut, merely, but shaved clean off, and his beard also. Unfortunately, he waited to ask the opinion of his wife, Eleanor, who was so disgusted with his shorn appearance that she sought and obtained a divorce there and then. One would rather like to know why the clergy have always endeavored to keep men's hair short; but, whatever the cause, there is no doubt as to the fact. They themselves were forced to adopt the tonsure at a very early date, especially in the Eastern Church; but the precise shape of the tonsure has formed the bone of contention in innumerable disputes. By a canon of the year 1095 it was ordered that anyone who failed to reduce his hair to decent limits should be excommunicated; and, if he should chance to die unclipped, no prayers might be offered for the repose of his soul. Wulstan, Bishop of Worcester, started a regular crusade against long hair; and, Sero, a Norman Bishop, who had come over to England, preached a sermon before the King (Henry I.) on the same subject. So eloquently did the good bishop plead, that, when he had done, the whole Court consented to lose their flowing locks. Taking the opportunity afforded, the preacher thereupon produced a pair of scissars from his sleeve, and sheared the King and his courtiers on the spot! The lovebirds of the Cavaliers, and the short hair of the Roundheads, were each the subject of unnumbered pamphlets and squibs, such as "The Lovelessnesse of Long Hair," "The Defence of Short Hair," and a host of others. The best known is, perhaps, the song beginning—

"What creature's this with his short hairs,
Hath not a man a hundred long ones?
This is a fool, and he is bold,
The partane were never such."

The saints themselves had not so much—
'Till such a knave a' roundhead."

The main difficulty that the Cavaliers found in their favorite style was the niggardly disposition of Dame Nature in the matter of hair. Many a Cavalier could not grow a lock to grow to the head; and, the whole Court consented to lose their flowing locks. Taking the opportunity afforded, the preacher thereupon produced a pair of scissars from his sleeve, and sheared the King and his courtiers on the spot! The lovebirds of the Cavaliers, and the short hair of the Roundheads, were each the subject of unnumbered pamphlets and squibs, such as "The Lovelessnesse of Long Hair," "The Defence of Short Hair," and a host of others. The best known is, perhaps, the song beginning—

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There is a small superstitious connection with the hair. Some of these are to be found in the "Proprietary of York Castle," published by the Society. For instance, "Anne Green, with that which hath sometime used a charm for easing the heartache, and used it twice in one night unto John Patterson, of Gaerby, by crossing a garter on his bare, and saying these words, 'Beats a God's name,' the next morning he became gradually darker-hair'd in reason of the fact that men seem to prefer dark-haired wives." The doctor cured the heads of 726 women of which 387 were classed as fair, and 339 as dark. The fair women included 29 with red hair, 95 with light, and 240 with brown. The dark ones were 236 yellow-brown, and 23 black. Of the first class the doctor found that 69 per cent. were married, but of the dark-haired women no fewer than 78.5 per cent. The statistics are given here for what the world worth.

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